IMPORTANT F 40M ALBANY.

A Heavy Pall of S Aow-Defeat of the Pas-ALBANY, Jan. 21, 18 49.

as been the heaviest fall of snow in this le cality. the last three days, known for years. It, reminds ere of the stories about snow storms two or three rettions ago, rather than like anything of modern mes. The rain storm in New York was snow here, and the beauty of it is, it has not drifted bering under a white blanket from eighteen to twenty inches thick. The intelligence form the northern sounties of the State adds from six to eight the tast six years has equalled it. Nearly all the telewas over the Montreal line, and of/course but little could be sent from here in time for the morning papers of New

wer that wire.

The evering session of the Heuse was one of the most ateresting that we have had this winter, and the proseedings show very conclosizedy that there is one com-nities in the Assembly that cannot be run by the job-Almost the first bill introduced this session was npany to take passengers and their baggage to and us the hotels, depots and steamboat wharves. This is an eld customer, well known to the halls of legislation. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and last evening Mr. Stetson, chairman of that committee brought in an adverse report, stating in the re-port that the bill was "very objectionable." This report fell like a wet sheet upon the advocates of the bill both in the Heuse and lobby, the friends of the bill claimed that they nad had no opportunity to explain the merits of the bill to the committee, and manifested a high state of feeling-over its summary defeat. An interesting and exciting time followed. The friends of the the response from members of the committee were full of sarcaem, and caused a great deal of squirming. A rong effort was made to recommit, but the chairman of se committee stated that they had remained here during be recess for the purpose of examining the bills that had been referred to them, and this among others had been seeked into. They had found it a "very objectionable" ill and reported against it. That was the opinion of the unittee, and if it was to referred back, to see if the el, his own self respect would compel him to re-A bill of that kind he thought important that it

committee could be lobbied with and their opinious change!, his own self respect would compel him to resign. A bill of that kind he thought important that it should be acted upon before a ring had been formed strong enough to pass it. The question of recommitting the hill was lost by a vote of \$12\$ to \$1\$, and the report agreed to. Seldom have I witnessed a more bitter feeling on any measure than was exhibited in the contest over this, and especially after the Assembly had agreed with the report, and this killed the bill. The friends of the measure were beny nearly all night laying their plans for a reconsideration to day.

There is no question but that something should be done to correct the enormous abuses practised by a portion of the hackmen in New York. Exorbitant rates are charged both to strangers and citizens of the city for carrying them from the depots to the hotels or their residences; double and sometimes triple price demanded, and when it is refused, the persons refusing to submit to all sometimes the compelled to submit to all some it is insult, even on the stay of their own dwellings. Circumst ness have come under our observation when backmen have even on the stay of their own dwellings. Circumst ness have come under our observation when hackmen have even under our observation when the locallowed by the ordinances of the Common Occuration and the state, although useful, yet by their loving and courting disposito when them standing places, give to them two hundred thousand dollars worth of real estate, without restriction whatever. We have enough of monopolies already. Our railroads, both horse and steam throughout the State, although useful, yet by their loving and courting disposition when have desire a favor pro rata or some other measure defeated, and then their impudence and monarchial dictation and demands over all, even those who assisted them when they assi

Several unimportant bills were considered in the Committee of the Whole in the Senate this morning, but none of pable interest.

A communication was sent into the Senate this morning containing the resolutions adopted by the Commissioner of the Land Office in reterence to the lands chaimed from under water in the city of New York. The resolutions state that they are only authorized to self the property to the city of New York, and are not permittude to advertise its sule and permit those owning the property extending to it an optortunity to purchase. The communication was referred to the New York city delegations. Immediately afterwards Senator Murphy, of Brooklyn, gave notice of a bill for the relief of owners of property if they should so estire.

Several reports were made from committees in the Assembly, and a large number of bills noticed. Mr. Coddington gave notice of a bill to authorize targayers to prosecute municipal authorities for the faithless and fraudient a pication of the public feals.

The test mony taken before the Grand Jury of Albany county in reference to the corruption of the last session of the Lagislature, asked for by a resolution of the Assembly, was read to the Assembly this morning, causing an unusual amount of commettion. The testimony is really amounting and well worthy the careful perusal of every citizen of the State. No person can read it through without noticing one peculiarity of all the witnesses—one too similar to admit of belief by the most creditions person. Almost every witness was afflicted when before the jury with a poor memory. L. B. Session, brother of one of the Senators, id not know whether he received five, six or eight thousand dollars. He was certain that he did not receive ten thousand, but could not tell what he done with it. Other gentlemen received checks, but were unable to tell what they were for. Poor memory must have been a contagious diseasegof all about the last Legislature and monopolies.

The reading of the testimony caused a great deal of communicinal

Certassity no such number of persons could be found engaged in any other bosaness who would be troubled with the same poor memory, unless it is managers of railroad monopolies.

The reading of the testimony caused a great deal of commotion around the Legislature, and as the different items turned up the parties implicated were seen designing about somewhat uneasily under the load. Two officers of the last House and one reporter and a correspondent were among the recipients of the fabled shim. It appears that the chief manager in the concern, Mr. F. S. Little-plus, stated that he was hired to do a job, had been well paid, and was willing to divide with his friends. Accordingly it seems that he made a sort of a Robin Hood distribution, throwing it around the Legislature by hundreds and thousands. No member's name turns up as the ecipient of any funds on this wonderful Post Office buil; but two or three are mentioned as having been consulted with. No person who was here during the last session can believe for a moment but that some of the members did receive more ynet only on this and other bills before the Legislature. In no other way can the votes of certain parties be reconciled with the fact that their votes, having been recorded for certain measures, pa ties into ested in them paid their board bills at hie end of the session. This was done in a numit ber of memores. The Post Office bill, when it was first brough as c, contained a clause coding all the right and interest of the State in the church property to the State so the session of the building the sound of the session. This was done in a numit ber of memores. The Post Office bill, when it was first brough as c, contained a clause coding all the right and interest of the State in the church property to the State so in the session of the property of the condition of the parties of the building the sound of the committee, and a motion made to make it a special order, which failed. In that considered with the property in the cit, or New York, and kiernan, or

the pasy age of the Post Office bill, if I am not much mis

the pasy age of the Post Office bill, if I am not much mistaken I at the signs of the times. Future developments will show this to be one of the most, if not the most, corrupt bill of the session. Money has been used by the thousard in the session. Money has been used by the thousard in the session. Money has been used by the thousard in the session. The statement appeared in the latter part of March, 1861. Less than one year has rolled around, and there is now before the public an official communication revealing many things in regard to it; but, also, one-half has not yet been to did there are chaoters behind all this remaining yet in the dark, obscured from the view of the public, far more astounding than any that have yet been made known; but with the developements that have been made I willingly leave it to the public to indge the correctness of my prediction, made from observation of the events that were transpiring about me.

No member, as I stated before, is named as having received any money; as a matter of course there are none; all might have expected that; but as sane man can read that evidence without fixing in his own mind more than one person inside the bar of the two houses who received the benefit of the money. Besides, one of the customary modes about the capital to pay members money is for the lobby man to play a game of poker with the member, the lobby member never betting if he holds a good hand, but always bets largely when he sees that the member in question will certainly win; in this way the legislator gasoles and receives money, and he well knows what it is fer and what bill he is expected to ge for; if he does not at the time he is sure to be notified before the result of the game of poker has been forgotten. One rich man in the city of New York, who bears the reputation of being one of the best players are cards in the State of New York, had the reputation, during the session of 1860, of parmitting one Secarior to win from him in two nights the sum of one thousand deliars. Of course

out of their place.

The matter was finally referred to the first Committee of the Whole. We shall have more developments on the subject before it is ended.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1862. The following is the special committee on the Albany

see river was received.

Office was presented, asking for a law to authorize the sale of lands held by the same title as Washington Mar-ket. Referred to the delegates from the city of New York.

York.

RILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Bradley—For incorporating a bank of savings and endowments in New York city.

Mr. Clark—To amend the law of 1859 relative to courts of sessions and police courts.

Mr. Murrhy—To amend the Kings County Court act.

Mr. Williard moved to refer the subject of capital punishment in the Governor's Message to the Judiciary Committee. Carried.

The bill supplementary to the act to continue Flatbush avenue was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Truman introduced a bill to amend the usury laws. R provides that when more than seven per cent is charged the loaner shall only forfeit the interest and double the amount charged in usury.

ALBANT, Jan. 21, 1862. The House was occupied until half-past twelve con Mr. Coronnoron gave notice of a bill to allow any taxpayer to maintain action against a public officer guilty
of malfansance of office, and to allow mortgagers to redeem lands within a certain time after the sale.
Mr. McLmop gave notice of a Spring Street Railroad bill.
Mr. Talwax—To fix the compensation of the New York
public officers.

public officers.

The District Attorney of Albany county sent in the report of the evidence of the Grand Jury in the case of the indictment of F. S. Littlejohn for bribery.

After opposition by Mr. Scholeffeld, the testimony was

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

THE FIRST CONNECTICUT BATTERY. This battery, which has been delayed in our city for a week, will get off to the seat of war to-day. The ship

Ellwood Walter is ready to receive them, and as soon as the men and horses are shipped she will sail at once for Port Royal. RECRUITS FOR THE FIRST VERMONT

CAVALRY.

A detachment of fifty men and twenty-five horses, bein this city yesterday morning, in charge of Licutenant Ward, and are at present quartered in the Park Bar-

THE FOURTEENTH UNITED STATES INFAN-

This splendid regiment, so popularly known, and now doing duty at Perryville, in Maryland, under its gallant ander, Colonel Stone, will shortly be brought to its full strength. Yesterday morning at eight o'clock a de.

THE SEVENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLUNTE ERS.

Yesterday morning at half-past nine o'clock the whole corps, numbering one thousand strong, under Colonel Greene, were drawn up in line, and after going through various evolutions, which they performed with aptness and precision, they left the Park barracks for artness and precision, they left the Park barracks for Riker's Island. They were loudly cheered as they pessed down Broadway. They marched to the Staten Island landing slip, where a boat was in readiness to convey them to their destination. There are now four months' pay due to them, which they expect to receive before leaving for the seat of war. They are a young, robust, steady looking set of men, and, although only organized since September last, have acquired much proficiency in their drill exercises. They will only remain a week or so at Riker's Island. The names of the officers have already appeared in the Hurald.

More Secession Prisoners for Fort La-

Mr. Peter Miller, connected with the United States Marshal's office of this city, gives us the following in

The rebel schooner Venus was taken off Galveston by the Rhode Island, and the following prisoners have been brought on:-

rought on:—
Andrew Nelson, captain.
Peter Hanson, mate.
Edward Hickier, cook.
Cornoline J. Haven.
Charles Eastwood.
Charles Smith.
Jacob Johnson.

The following prisoners deserted Tatnali's feet, off Sa.

Daniel B. Harrington. Those who follow were taken at Hilton Head, and con-

ined for some time on board the Wabssh:fined for some time on board the Wabash:—
Jacob Judy. James J. Colson.
James T. Bryan. Captain George J. Maho.
Mr. Mahe is a citizen of Louisians. He is a nephow of Charles M. Conrad, Secretary of War, under President Fillmore. He was also Assistant Secretary of Legation, under Mr. Faulkner, to France. He was at the battles of Boll run and Ball's Bluff. From the latter place he went on to New Orleans, on forlough. He was taken while on the New Orleans, on forlough. He was taken while hanning of that port.
The prisoners were brought to this city by Mr. John Jenkins, heputy United States Marshal for Philadelphia; William Schuyler, James G. Street and Charles Noble, Jr. The Philadelphia train brought them on yesterday afternoon. They were taken to the South ferry, and thence by the Hamilton avenue cars to Fort Lafayette.

Affairs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Philadelphia Navy Yard.
Philadelphia Navy Yard.
The trouble at the Navy Yard is about concluded. This morning there were more men ready to go to work than were required. There is no probability, therefore, of the yard being closed at present.
It is stated that the order for the Rhodo Island to go to Boston has been countermanded upon the representations that the workmen are willing to resume work.

Movements of Transports. The United States steam transport Oriental sailed on Monday evening for Annapolis, where she will take in horses and troops for Key West.

The United States steam transport Matanzas, lying at pier No. 4 North river, has nearly completed loading, and will sail to-day. She has a cargo of provisions and ammunition, and will also carry three hundred

OBIT WARY.

Death of John Tyler, Ex-President of the

Information w' s received in this city yesterday of the death of John 7 yler, ex-President of the United States, which event took place at Richmond, Virginia, on the 19th inst., after a brief illness. The docessed was between ser enty-one and two years of age at his demine. The ex-Prost dent, it is understood, traced his lineage back to Walter, or Wat Tyler, who, in the fourteenth century, head an insurrection in England, and, while demanding of vine King (Richard IL.) a recognition of the rights of the

The lather of the subject of this sketch, bearing the same name, was the second son of John Tyler, who was Marshal of the Colony under the royal government up to the period of his death, which occurred after the remonstrances against the stamp act, and whose patrimonial estate covered a large tract of country in and about Williamsburg, Va. Judge Tyler, the father of the deceased, left three sons, Wat, John and William, the second of whom, the subject of this memoir, was born in Charles City county, Virginia, on the 20th of March, 1790. At the age of twelve years he entered William and Mary College. Here he soon attracted the notice of Bishop Madison, the venerable President of Mr. Tyler was, in an especial degree, a favorite of that distinguished man, as well as of his fellow students. He passed through the courses at the age of seventeen, and on that eccasion delivered an address on the subject of "Female Education," which was pronounced by the Fa" culty to have been the best commencement oration de

culty to have been the best commencement oration de livered there within their recollection.

After leaving college Mr. Tyler devoted himself to the study of the law, already commenced during his colle-giate studies, and passed the next two years in reading, partly with his father, and partly with Edmund Ran-dolph, formerly Governor of Virginia, and one of the most eminent lawyers of the State. At ainsteen years practising lawyer, a certificate having been given him without inquiry as to his age; and such was his success that ere three mouths had elapsed there was scarcely a disputable case on the docket of the court in which he was not retained upon the one side or the other. The year as a member of the Legislature of his own county; but he declined the proffered honor until the following year, when, having reached the age of twenty-one but a few days before the election took place, he was chosen nearly

unanimously a member of the House of Delegates.

He took his seat in that branch of the Virginia Legislature in December, 1811. The breaking out of the war soon after afforded fine scope for his oratorical abilities. Attached to the democratic party, and an advocate of the course of policy which had been pursued by Madison and roice was heard urging, so far as lay in the power of the government, the most energetic measures in carrying on the war. He spoke often, with a view of improving his powers of oratory; and he had the gratification to find that, even in the forum of Virginia—then considered the

were Messrs. Glies and Brent, who had been instructed by the Legislature to vote against the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States-This instruction was disobeyed by Mr. Brent, in his vote on the question, in February, 1811, and Mr. Tyler inroduced a resolution of censure into the House of Delegates, animadverting severely upon the course of the lished thereafter, that any person accepting the office of Senator of the United States from the State of Virginia, by his acceptance tactily bound himself to obey, during the period he should serve, the instructions he might receive from its Legislature. Twenty-five years after-ward he had forgotten the ideas of Senatorial duty he then inculcated, when, himself a Senator, he was called upon to record a vote not less repugnant to his judgment than to his conscience. Mr. Tyler was elected to the Legislature for five successive years.

At the time the British forces were in the Chesapeak

Eay, and threatened an attack on Norfolk and Richmond, Mr. Tyler raised a volunteer company of militia in his neighborhood. Hence the title of "Captain Tyler," which was applied to him in ridicule when President of the United States. In the sequel, the troops under his command were not brought into action, and his military career was, consequently, short and bloodless.

During the session of 1815-16, while he was still a mem

ber of the House of Delegates, Mr. Tyler was elected one of the Executive Council, in which capacity he acted until November, 1816, when, by the death of the Hon. John Clopton, a vacancy occurred in the representation in Con-gress from the Richmond district. Two candidates were presented-Mr. Andrew Stovenson, afterwards distin-guished in the national councils, and then Speaker of the House of Delegates. It was a mere trial of personal popu. larity, as they were both of the same political principles and when Mr. Tyler retired from Congress in 1821, he advocated the election of Mr. Stevenson as his successor

of his age the previous month of March. As a new mem-ber he did not take a very active part in the proceedings of the House. He occasionally, but briefly, participated in the discussions which occupied the short portion of time for which he had been elected. Having witnessed the inauguration of President Monroe, Mr. Tyler returned home to his constituents in March, 1817, and the fol

lowing month he was re-elected to Congress.
In the Fifteenth Congress many subjects of magnitude were brought forward and discussed. Among them were the Seminole war and the South America question. Mr. Clay, the Speaker, introduced a proposition to acknowledge the independence of the provinces of the Rio de la Plata, against which Mr. Tyler voted. He supported the resolution of censure on the conduct of General Jackson in the Seminole war, taking the same view as some of his colleagues and Mr. Clay on that subject. The question of internal improvements by the general government was agitated at this session, as it had been by the previous Congress. On both occasions Mr. Tyler voted against all the propositions offered in the House which countenanced the possession of the power by the general governmen under the constitution, to make internal improvements.

The conduct of the directors of the Bank of the United States, which institution was chartered in 1816, was th subject of investigation at this secsion of Congress, and Mr. Tyler was placed on the committee appointed to in spect the concerns of the bank. When the report of the committee was made, Mr. Tyler supported a resolution gire facias should be immediately issued against the bank. In his speech on this occasion Mr. Tyler avowed his belief that the creation of this corporation was un constitutional.

being no opposing candidate. He took part in the de-bates on the Missouri question, and on the proposed re-vision of the tariff. He opposed any restrictions upon Missouri on the admission of that State into the Union, tariff. Ere the close of this Congress increasing ill health compelled Mr. Tyler to resign his seat in that Ways and Means. He retired to his farm in Charles City

Mr. Tyler now returned to the practice of his pro fession, but he was not suffered long to remain in private life. In the spring of 1823 be again became a candidate for the State Legislature, and was elected with little or

life. In the spring of 1823 he again became a candidate for the State Legiciature, and was elected with little or no opposition, and in December took his seat in that body, which had been so early familiar to him.

In December, 1825, Mr. Pleasant's term of effice having expired, Mr. Tyler was elected governor of Virginia. During his gubernatorial administration he promoted the cause of internal improvement. In July, 1825, he delivered, at the Capitol square in Richmond, a sulogy on the death of Mr. Jefferson.

During the next session of the Legislature Mr. Tyler was re-elected Governor of Virginia. He did not, however, serve out his term. A Senator of the United States was to be elected for aix years from the expiration of the term of John Randolph, on the ensuing 4th of March. At the election by the Virginia Senate he was elected to that position on the first ballot. The election of Tyler to the United States Senate was regretted by the friends of Mr. Randolph and the most zealous of the democratio party of Virginia, who were desirous to retain Mr. Randolph in the Senate, in consequence of his violent hostility to the administration of Mr. Adams.

At the Presidential election of 1824-25 Mr. Tyler acted with a large majority of the politicians of Virginia in giving preference to William H. Crawford for the Presidency, and that gentleman received the electoral vote of the State and a decided expression of popular will in his favor. When, however, the election was determined by the House of Representatives, in Congress, in favor of Mr. Adams under the Crawford party in Virginia were generally satisfied, as Mr. Adams was their second choice, and Mr. Tyler wrote a letter to Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, approving of his vote for Mr. Adams in preference to General Jackson; but soon after the election of the former to the Prestiency, Mr. Tyler changed his views, and, with most of the friends of Mr. Crawford, became an opponent of the administration.

On the 3d of December, 1827, Mr. Tyler took his seat in the second of the

himself with the opposition, which, arising from the circumstances attending Mr. Adams' election, and com-

ous projects of internal imprevement which were intro-duced.

On the accession of General Jackson to the Presidency, Mr. Tyler supported his administration, concurring, in this respect, with a large majority of the people of Vir-ginia. He, however, pursued an independent course in the Senate, disapproving of some of the nominations of the President.

sinia. He, however, pursued an independent course in the Senate, disapproving of some of the nominations of the President.

In 1831 he opposed the appropriation to pay the negotiators of the treaty with Turkey, as that mission had not been authorized by Congress.

To projects of internal improvement by the general government Mr. Tyler was uniformly opposed. He therefore highly approved of General Jackson's veto on the Maysville Road bill, the passage of which he had previously opposed in the Senate. The subject of the tariff being brought before the Senate at the season of 1831-32 by Mr. Clay, in a resolution proposing certain changes in the then existing duties, a tong debate arose, in which Mr. Tyler participated. His speech was continued for three days. He was opposed to a tariff specially for the protection of home industry, but in favor of a tariff for revenue which might incidentally afford such protection and he expressed an anxiety for such an adjustment of the question as would restore peace and harmony to the Union.

The question of renewing the charter of the Bank of the United States came up at this session. Mr. Tyler opposed the bill to modify and continue in force that institution, and voted against it on its final passage.

For the confirmation of Mr. Van Buren, who was nominated at this session for Minister to England, Mr. Tyler gave his vote. Viewing the tariff of 1832 as a continuance of the system of protection, he voted against that measure.

With the nulliflers of South Carolina Mr. Tyler sympa-

ance of the system or protection, ne voted against that measure.

With the nultiflers of Sooth Carolina Mr. Tyler sympathical, and when President Jackson took decided ground against the anti-tariff and anilifying proceedings of that State, the Virginia Senator did not hesitate to withdraw his support from the administration, on the ground that the support from the administration, on the ground that the support from the administration, on the ground that the support from the administration of State rubbs, as he understood them. A bill called of State rubbs, as he understood them. A bill called of State rubbs, as he understood them. A bill called of the state of the support of the revenue, and vesting extraordinary powers in the President, Mr. Tyler opposed it in a speech. After a lengthened debate the bill was passed, Mr. Tyler abend the conjugation usedes. Mr. Caly inally introduced a bill in the Senate, in February, 1833, which, concerting further opposition useless. Mr. Caly inally introduced a bill in the Senate, in February, 1833, which, concerting the spirit of concession inculcated in the speech of Mr. Tyler, united the opposing parties in its favor, and passed the Senate with a few disenting volces. Mr. Tyler word for the bill. This was Mr. Caly's celebrated compremise act.

During the preceding session of Congress Mr. Tyler was re-elected to the Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1833. The most prominent among the proceedings of Congress at the session of 1833-34 was the notion of the two houses upon the between the last adjournment and the normal centuring that seems of the session of the session free side of the session of the session free side of the session of the session free side of the session of the session of censure against the Freedent, introduced by Mr. Clay, were adopted. For these receivations Mr. Tyler volt, as of the session in Mr. Tyler volt, as different should be senate, supported the president seems of the whigh and the senate side of the session of censure against the amend

course of Mr. Clay in the Senate, on many occasions, particularly in bringing about a settlement of the controversy respecting the tariff and South Carolina nullification, had rendered him popular with the State rights section of the whige, and they were anxious for his nomination to the Presidency. In this feeling Mr. Tyler participated, with all the Virginia delegation. He was chosen one of the Vice President is of the Convention, and exerted his influence for Mr. Clay. General Harrison, however, was nominated for President. The speeches, letters and declarations of Mr. Tyler during the canvass of 1840 were generally satisfactory to the whigs, and gave reasonable expectation that he would co-operate with General Harrison and Mr. Clay in carrying out the wishes of the whig party if successful in the election. The triumph of the whigs elevated General Harrison to the Presidency, and Mr. Tyler to the Vice Presidency, and secured a majority in both houses of Congress. It only remains to mention, in this place, that the sudden and lamented death of President Harrison, in one month after his inauguration, devolved upon Mr. Tyler, in April, 1841, the high and responsible duties of President of the United States. We do not propose in this place, nor would it be proper, to enter at this time into the details of the administration of President Tyler. His first efficial act was to convene Congress in extra session on the 31st of May, 1841. Mr. Tyler, previous to his election, declared husself a whig, but when he became invested with Presidential powers his conrect in the subject of a national bank he was opposed to the institution. He opposed internal improvements in Congress. In 1841 he vetoed the Fiscal Rank bill — Said—"It is incontexable that it was the great, absorbing and controlling question in all our recent discussions and exertions. I am firmly convinced, and it is my deliberate judgment, that an immense majority, not less than two-thirds, of the nation, desire such an institution."

The first effects of the v

again assembled and adopted a manifesto which was read as the roport of a special committee for the purpose, "that from that day forth all political alliance between them and John Tyler was at an end: that from that day those that brought the President into power cooled no longer, in any manner or degree, be justly held responsible or blamed for the administration of the executive branch of the government." He brought to an end the unfortunate controversy in regard to the burning of the American steamer Caroline, by favoring the sequittal of an Englishman, named Alexander McLeod, who was charged with murder and then firing the boat. In the second session of the Iwenty-seventh Congress—1841-42—the leading measure was a new tarriff law, by which ample provision was made for the public revenue and protection alforded to American manufactures and other branches of national industry. The bill was signed by Mr. Tyler after he had previously returned with objections two different tariff bills peased by Cengress.

An important treaty between the United States and Great Britain was negotiated in 1842, by which the northeastern boundary was definitely settled. Mr. Tyler signed that article.

A treaty of annexation was concluded between the Inited States and the republic of Texas, at Washington, April 12, 1844, by Mr. Calh. un, Secretary of State, on the part of the United States, and Measurs. Van Zandt and Henderson on the part of Texas. It was submitted to the Senate by President Tyler and rejected.

President Tyler then sont a message to the House of Representatives, announcing the rejection of the treaty with Fexas, with a view of inducing that body to originate some measure by which to accomplish the object which the treaty contemplated. The House referred the message to the Committee on Foreign Relations, but the subject was not definitely acted upon until the next session. In the Senate, on June 10, 1844, Mr. Benton, in a speech of two hours, characterized the Texas project as a fraud upon the people of the country

of the advocates of that measure in favor of the re-election of Mr. Tyler to the Presidency proved a total failure.

At the time the National Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency mot at Baltimore, a convention of the friends of President Tyler, composed of delegates from various parts of the Union, principally officeholders and political adventurers, assembled at that city and placed the name of Mr. Tyler in nomination as a candidate for re-election. Mr. Tyler accepted the nomination but his case as a candisate being hopeless, he yielded in August to the solicitations of the friends of Mr. Polk to withdraw from the Presidential canvass.

At the second session of the Twenty-eighth Congress, in 1844-45, joint resolutions for the annexation of Texas to the Union were adopted and signed by President Tyler. Mr. Benton says:— In Mr. Tyler's last message to Congress, Texas was the prominent topic, and presented in a way to have the effect, whatever may have been the intent, of inflaming and exasperating instead of soothing and conciliating Mexico. Mr. Calhoun was now Secretary of State, and was now officially what he had been all along actually, the master spirit in all that related to Texas annexation. Of the interests concerned in the late attempted negotiation one large interest, both active and powerful, was for war with Mexico—nat for the war, but of the treaty of peace which would follow it—and by which the Texas scrip and Texas land, now worth but little, would become of great value. Neither Mr. Tyler nor Mr. Calhoun was among these speculators; but their most active supporters were; and these supporters gave the spirit in which the Texas movement was conducted, and in this spirit the message, in all that related to the point, was conceived. The imperious notification given at the last seasion, to cease the war, was repeated, with equal arrogance, and with an intimation that the United States would come to the aid of Texas. The remainder of the message presents nothing to be noted,

In the session of 1844-45 a bill forbidding the President to build revenue cutters at his own discretion, which had been vetoed by President Tyler, was again passed by both houses, by more than a two-third votes, and thus became a law nowithstanding the veto. A bill making appropriations for certain harbors and rivers passed both houses near the close of the sersion, but was retained by Mr. Tyler, and thus felied to become a law, in consequence of what was called a "pocket veto," which was the last act of Mr. Tyler's administration. Thus we have briefly sketched Mr. Tyler's aluministration, of whom it may be said that he saured without the regret of ether of the two great political parties of the country, as, by his vacil lating course, he had lest the confidence of that party by which he was decided without gaining that of their political opponents.

In 1813, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Tyler married a lady about his own age, Miss Lettina Christian, daugh-

cal opponents.

In 1813, at the age of twenty-three, Mr. Tyler married a lady about his own age, Miss Lettita Christian, daughter of Rebert christian, Eq., of New Kent county, Virginia. She was a lady much esteemed by her acquaintances as a wie, a mother, a friend, and a Christian, being for many years a member of the Episcopial church. She died at Washington, September 10, 1842, leaving three sons and three daughters. While President of the United States, Mr. Tyler was again married to Miss Julia Gariner, of this city, a gay and faccinating young lady, daughter of the late lavid Gariner, Esc., of this city, who was killed by an explosion on board the United States steamship Princeton, in February, 1844. The marriage of the President took place in this city on the 26th of June, 1844.

After the expiration of Mr. Tyler's term of office as President, he returned to Virginia, and settled down in private life, from which he never emerged until the appeared at Washington, one year age, as a member and Austident of the Peace Congress, which body proved a failure. He subsequently was a member of the Virginia out of the Union. A few months ago he was elected to the permanent rebel Congress, which is to assumble in February next. As a member of the provisional Congress of Virginia, he seed all his influence and power to keep his State in hestility to the federal government. His death may be lamonted in Virginia; but it will be halled with satisfaction and his memory be marked in history as a worthy confrerof Arnold, Burr and other rebeis and traitors.

THE GREAT MAIN OF COCKS.

ligantic Gathering of American Sports at Troy-An Undisturbed Controversy Between Twenty-six Courageous Cocks Albany Against Troy-Troy Ahead for the Royal Main-Terrific Fighting-Morrissey a Heavy Winner-A Main Between New York and Troy Cocks to Come Off—The Place—The Scenes—The Inci-

OUR TROY CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY. Jan. 21. 1862. Troy, New York, the head of sloop navigation on the Hudson river, was last night the focus of American sportsmen, and they gathered here in stupendous num bers, every train arriving throughout the day and up to ten o'clock in the evening bringing a greater or less nambany Chicago, Detroit, and numerous other localities, to witness the great main long since confidentially announced to the deeply interested. The fight took place at the well known sporting resort of Paul Kavanagh's, on Conheld a State Convention in the cellar of a church; not so with the sports, for they assembled in the garret of a four story building—and such a scene. It well nigh baffles human language and description. It was "ani. about nine o'clock, the sum of one dollar, lawful tender of the Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Troy, procured for me the following significant card of admission, the striking verbiage of which will not full to arrest the at

ADMIT THE BEARER

Passing up three narrowly enclosed stairways, at the foot of each of which was the inevitable accompaniment of such scenes, a highly statuesque sweat board, behind one of which sat an ominous individual (George Riley), surrounded by a crowd, whose tout ensemb bespoke still more ominousness, and, en passant putting ten cents on each six, and winning every time, I finally found myself sixting on the edge of the pit, vir-a-vis to the renowned champion, John Mon rissey. The immediate space occupied by, with some exceptions, the motley crowd of spectators in a bedroom, or any other "condensed" apart-ment. Skyward slums and miserable missmatics moved ad attra in quick succession, and one could have seized a shining, sheening sometar and out the stench, it was so

ad astra is quick succession, and one could have seized a shining, sheening sometar and out the stench, it was so palpable to the senses of sight and smeil. Among the "old sports" on hand, in person, I noticed King John Morrissey, Dad Cunningham, Elijah Simmons, T. J. Bar, ron, who represented Troy at the great Heenan and Sayers fight; the accomplished Becker, Wally Patrick, the Astune; Micky Pratt, Brawier; Levi Smith, the handsome sport; John Davidson, Jack Lawless, James Smith. Phil. Shilley, Dave Terry, the old man Bray, Owan Fitzpatrick, Miles Johnson, John Lawrence and hundreds of others of leaser note, but whose business it is to revolve around these great diadem-ical orbs of the sporting empyrean, and who in doing so accomplish what they deem the most enchanting and desirable circlet cycle of life. Before entering upon the particulars of the various rounds, a few words as to the origin and popularity of cock fighting may not be wholly malapropos.

The cock is the oldest friend of man, having been first reclaimed from the wilderness, and has always been esteemed aluxury, dead or alive. The bird came to the Occident from Persia, and Aristophanes, a Greek, and author of "The Clouris," directly names it "The Persian Bird." It was tabooed as food when Britons were savages, and has long been known in the words of India, the islands of the Indian Ocean, and is not absent from the coast of Maiabar, collectiving Java, Malsas, chittagong and China. The courage of the cock when pitted against its own species has always been proverbial, and for this reason cock fighting has been the gilt-edged amusement of all of the luxurious and refined nations, whose prife of polish and diguifed manners have been the most conspicuous in the world's history. In the East the royal bloed in the veins of emperors, kings, princes and lords has been enlivened by this attractive diversion. But the sport in these latter decades has declined somewhat in its popularity, and it rarely new attractive diversion. But the sport in these latter

The first match took place shortly after nine o'clock, the grand stake being \$500 in bona fide cash, and was marked by a standing bet of \$20 between Lawless and Walla Patrick. Just previous to the commencement of hostilities the following amouncement appalled the house and elevated the feeling in favor of the Troy cocks.—
Troy 5 lbs. 2 oz.

Morrassex—I bet one hundred dollars to eight on the Troy cock. No use coughing about it. (Cries of "Put him out.")

GROBGE CAPRON—I bet you ten dollars on the Albany cock.

GORGE CAPRON—I bet you ten dollars on the Albany cock.

VOULE—Bet you ten dollars Morrissey wins.

Morrissey—That's a go, George.

The fight proceeds. Troy down—down again.

Barron.—I bet twenty dollars to ten that Albany wins.

(Not taken.)

Morrissey.—Thirty dollars to fifty Troy wins. (Not taken.)

Vouce on Troy.—Don't he light cunning?

Morrissey, after the death of the Troy cock, the first match closed with the expressions—" Albany has got the hiccoughs".—"Troy retreats".—"Five hundred dollars that Troy runs away." (Laughter.)

Morrissex.—Fifty dollars to one hundred that Troy don't run clean away, and four dollars better that Albany gets licked.

Lawisse:—All right, John; that's a go. If the Troy

Lawisse:—All right, John; that's a go. If the Troy -All right, John; that's a go. If the Troy

Lawless.—All right, John; that a go., cock wins, you clean me.

As the Troy bird falls, a voice calls out: "Morrissey, you owe me ten dollars." "What! do you clean me!"

Yes." "Then I suppose I must pay you."

SECOND ROUND.

Troy, 4 lbs. 15 czs.

MONUMERY.—Four dollars to ten. Waere's the Irish-

man from Albany? It makes no difference what I disince I have been arrested. Fifty dollars to five the Albany cock wins. (Not taken.) Troy defeated.

MORRINGEY—I trouble you for four dollars.

Some Orner Max—That's so, Johnny.

Almost at the opening of this 'cound the Troy bird he its leg broken, immediately after which Morrissey be ten dollars on the next whit, cook, his or miss, which with an additional five do are was taken.

with an additional five do are was taken.

THE CHIED MATCH

Unly commenced cyter liquoring all around, with aconsequent rejuvenation, and the "controversy" was renewed with zeal, the crowd of "short haired croppies" shouting, and when the birds began to show signs of collapsing, Morrissey said, "Pil bet one thousand dollars I can lick any man (fighting a main) in the room from Albany," and fifty dollars to forty that the Troy cock wins; twenty dollars to ten. (Taken.)

M.RRISSK—I bet it again. (Not taken.) Albany downstrikes, staggers and falls. Troy wins.

THE FOURTH MATCH.

Troy, 5 lb. 3 czs.

This round commenced with spirited betting in every direction, some of which were misunderstood, but, all of which, amid miscelian cous shouts, wore paid. In this round, as Albany was about whipping Troy, to the surprise of all the multitude and the chagrin of his backers, Albany beat an ignoble, undignited, but masterly retreat, leaving Troy winner.

winner.
FIFTH MATCH.
Albany, 4 lb. 12 cm.
so great that the

treat, leaving Troy winner.

FIFTH MATCH.

Troy, 4 lb. 12 ozs
In this match the excitement was so great that the crowd came near destroying the pit in eagerness to use it." The betting run high, and several hundred dollars changed hands. The lighting was splendid, and cries jof "tight match" resounded through the garret. The Albany bird retreats.

Vone—Let him run around the course; he is looking for Lawiess.

Albany wins the match.

EIXTH MATCH.

Troy, 4 lbs. 14 ozs.
This match opened with some little dispute in relation to a previous bet between Cornery and Morrissey, which being satisfactorily settled the match proceeded spiritedly.

Mountsext.—Now, which is the Albany cock? (Laughter).

Morrissext.—Now, which is the Albany cock? (Laughter).

A Voice.—The red one:
A Voice.—The red one: weak; that's death,"
Cries, "The red one: weak; that's death,"
Mornaser.—Ten dedars to thirty on the gray cock.
"Gray cock wins."
"Reep still and you will be thought just as much of."
The Albany cock is whiled, and cheers. Levi Smit exhoting the crowd to keep still, in his cloquent manne

SEVENTH MATCH.

Troy. 5 lbs. 10 czs.
This match was fought with many comments as to the relative merics of the cack, between Jack Inviess and Morrisecy, who was in fact the overshadowing bear of the

Casion.

Monasser—Charley, remember ! take Troy.

Monasser—I bet one hundred dollars.

Voice—I can't go that, Morrissey.

Monasser—You had better go and get somebody to go

Moranssa: -You had better go and get somebody to go your haives.

Here Lawless bets eight dollars to ten.

Voici.-That's pretty besides:-seeing they are both your cocks, and you have chose of weight, too.

Moranssay-Jack, 1'd bet one hundred dollars to eighty.

Lawless-1'll take thet be.

The Top cock came of victorious in this match, notwiths anding the attempt to let him down.

The Toy cock came off victorious in this match, not-withs inding the atomit to let him down.

THE EIGHTH MATCH

Troy 5 lbs. 10 025.

Was a strong one, and was fought amid much tumult and general excitement. The beamg was steep, and the Troy cock walked over the coarse trumphantly.

NINTH MATCH.

Troy, 5 lbs. 6 025.

NINTH MATCH.

Troy, 5 lbs. 6 025.

Jack Logans effers to go \$5 to \$10. Hallos, Smoke of the Varley, how do you let it Moning, want to go to bed. (Cries, "Cleach let ht.")

MOGRESSY—I will go yot \$5. Jack. (Taken.) Morrissey—Will you bet \$2 to \$17 Bet you \$12 to \$2 Toy wins. Oh, Jases, Iroy cock falls. He will get over that—see him plot the feathers. Morrissey—We is all right, but he won't come back. Morrissey—Be is all right, but he won't come back. Morrissey—S5 to \$15, to \$12 50, \$25 to \$5. Morrissey—\$25 to \$15. to \$12 50, \$25 to \$5. Morrissey—\$25 to \$2. Oh. (Loughter.)

Morrissey—that is allowing to me. (Volce, "That's your stock, Tom.")

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about it.
Voice-Morrissey, this is the cock Levi brought over, that you got at Queenstown.
Troy wins. Troy 4 lbs. 14 ozs.

Troy 4 lbs. 14 ozs.

Mosussax—We will show you when you come up hereto invade our country; we will see what we can de with-

Ou.

Voice—Five deliars Troy wins.

Monus-sxi—Who wants to bet on the Troy cock?

I will go you ten dothers.

D. no. said Morrissey. Who else? he added.

Voice—I will go you fifteen dothers.

Monus-say—I one. I will bet twenty-five deliars more. MORRISHEY— (Not taken.) Troy wiss.

Troy 4 lbs. 9 ozs. Albany 4 lbs. 8 ozs. Froy 4 lbs. 9 ors.

Albany 4 lbs. 8 ors.

A Vonz—Get inside, Mick.

Mick Prayr—I will bet ten dollars.

Voices—Throw him out.

Moraness—Mick, get out of the pit.

Mick.—I will throw you out.

Moraness—Out of the pit, Mick. Who'll throw me out:

et one hundred dollars not a man in the house can throw out.

e out.

Fratt—Pil bet you Wallie can throw you out; no less than two hundred in the house can lick you; get out of the pit.

Mick, get out yourself. Who can put me out?

Jack, I guess I had better get out; try to if I can.

(La ghier.) No man in the house can knock me out of the tot.

the pit.

Tries to get out.

Vones—Now, left, lift. (Laughter.)

Monte-say—Get out.

I would like to see you try to; I could lick you or any man in the house. Who spit on my collar? lick any man—let me get in the ring.

Voluss—Funch him right on the nose.

Monusesy—You are talking, Pratt.

Prayr—I could lick you you are the man that brought.

blame in me, and I'll switch you yet for it.

Mogassay—Fut him out.
Fight commences.
Twenty-gipt dollars to twenty-five on the Troy cock.
Five dollars on the Albany cock.

Five dollars on the Albany cock.

Troy was the main.

And thus, at a little before six in the morning, the great contest ended by the Troy cocks winning the royal main, nine matches of tof thirteen. Something like three thousant dollars changed mands, of which Morrisery won quite two thousand. Though the bets were, for the most part, comparatively smail, still they were numerous, and in one or two instances of healthy magnitude. The fighting throughout was desperate. The cocks were well tradited and preserved by Levi Smith, of the celebrated livy Green, in this city, and the Albany men, who felt sure of winning the main, went away from the scene chafed and sore. I will only add that acra-gements are on foot for an extensive main between New York and Troy cocks, to take place soon at the Emplie House, on the Troy and Albany road.

News from Kausas.

In the case of Crawford vs. Robinson, contacting the right to the Governorship of Kansas, the Supreme Court has refused to grant the writ of mandamus applied for

by the contestant, Crawford.

Under this decision Robinson, the present incumbent, holds over for a year longer.

Considerable excitoment exists at Atchison to-day, owing to a collision between the citizens and a band of Jayhawkers. Some arrests have been made, and more trouble is expected.

The Flood in the Ohio River.

The Ohio river has risen seventeen inches since last evening, and is still rising at the rate of one inch per hour. There is now fifty two feet and four inches of water in the channel. The weather to day is cool and cloudy. There was a light fall of snow last night.

City Intelligence.

BALL OF THE "BENEVOLENT AND SOCIAL UNION."—The first anniversary ball of this popular association came off last evening at the City Assembly Rooms, and proved amost brilliant affair. The entire set of rooms were thrown open for the eccasion, and filed to replation with an array of beauty and fashion. Everything passed of harmoniously, nothing occurring to mar the social enjoyment and happiness of the entertainment.

LECTURE ON THE POWER OF AN IDEA.—Stewart L. Wood-

ford, Assistant United States District Attorney, repeated his address on the above subject on Monday evening, at his address on the above subject on Monday evening, at the Methodist Episcopai charch, on Seventh avence. A large audience were present, and his seatiments were received with evidences of hea ty approval. Mr. W.'s lecture was, as should have been from his subject, a very earnest and thoughtful production, and it was delivered, with great case and elegance. It contained straightforward avowals of an earnest synophty with the idea of freedom, but at the same time was decided in its expression of the duty of sustaining the government, of suking partisan differences, and upholding the constitution and the Union.

IMPORTAGE ARREST OF AS ALLEGED BURGLAR.—On-IMPORTANT ARREST OF AN ALLEGED BURGLAR

Thursday night last the stere of H. M. Ray, No. 6 Cedar street, was entered by burglars and robbed of over one

LIVERFOOL—Steamship Boncenian, from Portland—T Rumner, A Deschamp, Benjamin, J Lyons, Martin, Plamondin, E Murphy, Mrs Nelson, Misses S and U Nelson, of Montreal; Mrs and Miss Wisen, of England; Mr Slove, of Hamilton, Mr and Miss King and two Misses Lahatis, of London, CW; P Sined and Time Concelly, of Quebec; J S McCleary, O Bayter and J H Sutterworth, of Hoston; Mr Genvesten, lady and child, of Paris; Nrs Rhodes, of England; Mr McCollin, of Toronto, Mr Waterhouse, Ludy and child, of U States; Rev B Dencieson, of St Johnsbury; Chas McMillen Bisseo—and S in the scerage.